and (b) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has entered into long term contracts with 5 Australian companies for supply of Low Ash Metallurgical Coking Coal to meet 70—80% of its annual requirement. In addition, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant also purchased coal from the same companies at the same prices as per their requirement.

(c) and (d) Global tenders were invited by Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in 1995-96. 13 companies had responded of which 7 companies from China were disqualified since their offers were not according to the specifications. The offers from the remaining companies from Australia were as follows:

SUPPLIER	COAL	QUANTITY (T)	PRICE QUOTED (FOB/T) $
A. ESTABLISHED COAL:			
1. BHP	HAYPOINT	500,000	53.05
	TORRINGTON	200,000	54.10
	ILLAWARA	140,000	53.26
		65,000	52.86
2. CLUTHA	WOLLONDILLY (BRIMESTONE 'A')	260,000	54.00
3. MIM	QAKY CREEK	500,000	54.90
4. SHELL	GERMAN CREE VBB	200,000	54.75
5. ARCO	ARCO BLEND	180,000	53.80
	TOTAL:	2,045,000	
B. NEW COALS:			
1. BHP	HAYPOINT B	200,000	52.80
2. MIM	COLLINSVILLE	150,000	51.90
3. GLENCORD	COOK COKING COAL	100,000	54.50
	TOTAL:	450,000	

The weighted average price offered by the above companies was coming to US$ 53.79 per MT on FOB(T) load port basis. Since it was considered to be very high, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to go for long term agreements in order to ensure certain committed quantities as well as competitive price.

(e) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) to (d) above.

इस्पात क्षेत्र में भारत के साथ व्यापार

1612. **श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ला:** क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन देशों ने भारत के साथ इस्पात क्षेत्र में व्यापार बढ़ाने में रुचि दिखाई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन देशों के साथ कोई समझौता किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किन-किन देशों को इस्पात का निर्यात किया जाएगा और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

इस्पात मंत्री तथा खान मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद

बैश्य): (क) से (घ) इस्पात क्षेत्र में बहुत से देशों ने भारत के साथ व्यापार करने में रुचि दिखाई है। भारतीय इस्पात की बिक्री अधिकतर दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया सुदूर पूर्व, खाड़ी, यूरोप में और बंगलादेश, श्रीलंका, नेपाल जैसे पड़ौसी देशों में तथा अमरीका, जापान, आस्ट्रेलिया आदि जैसे बहुत से समृद्ध बाजारों में की जाती है। इन देशों में ट्रेडिंग हाउसों और प्रयोक्ता के साथ प्रत्येक इस्पात उत्पादक और निर्यातक की स्वयं की व्यवस्था होती है। ये व्यवस्थाएं या तो समझौता ज्ञापन के दीर्घावधिक करारों के रूप में अथवा लेन-देन के स्थल करारों के आधार पर होती हैं। स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड जैसे मुख्य उत्पादकों द्वारा 1996-97 के प्रथम नौ माह (अप्रैल—दिसम्बर) के दौरान परिसज्जित इस्पात का किया गया अनुमानित निर्यात 7.47 लाख टन था जो पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में लगभग 36.6: की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

Functioning of SAIL

1613. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the functioning of Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, whether Government feels that there is need for improvement in the working of SAIL; and

(c) the steps to be taken to make SAIL more efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Steel periodically reviews the performance of SAIL through Progress Review Meetings and the areas that need improvement are communicated to SAIL.

(c) SAIL is taking steps on a continuous basis to better its performance, which include increasing capacity utilisation, improving productivity, introducing energy conservation measures, improving quality of products, reducing consumption of coke, energy, stores, spares etc., reducing cost of production, and as per market requirements adjusting production, orienting product-mix, making value added items etc.

Sales and Profits of Steel Sector

1614. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether sales and profits of steel sector have been sliding in spite of staff pruning and cost cutting;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the plans envisaged to improve the steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) Among the main steel producers, 'sales' and 'profits before tax' of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited (TISCO) have been steadily increasing for the last three years. As regards Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), the 'sales' have been increasing and the losses incurred by it have been decreasing for the last three years.

(b) and (c): Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Irregularities in the Functioning of NGOs in Orissa

1615. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given by Government to Non-Governmental Organisations during the current financial year;

(b) whether Government have detected gross irregularities in the functioning of the NGOs, especially in Orissa; and

(c) the action taken against such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) A statement is enclosed (see below).

(b) Complaints have been received in